

"CLUB"  
THE POPULAR  
SCOTCH  
WHISKY.  
Per Dozen ... \$18.50  
H. PRICE & CO.  
12, Queen's Road.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

"D. C. L."  
OLD TOM  
AND  
DRY GIN  
Per Dozen ... \$8.00  
SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,868 號捌十陸百捌千叁萬壹第 日柒十式月柒年捌十二緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH, 1902 陸拜禮 號十叁月捌年貳零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$24 PER MONTH

**WATSON'S**  
**GINGER BEER**  
IN STONE BOTTLES  
IS BREWED IN THE COLONY  
AND IS THE BEST ON THE  
MARKET.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1841.  
**JOHN WALKER & SONS'**  
**KILMARNOCK WHISKY.**

This World-renowned  
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,  
Sole Shippers—**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**  
is obtained in Hongkong of their Agents,  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**  
SOLE AGENTS.

PRICE \$11.25 PER DOZEN  
New

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY  
Blended  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies

APPLY TO  
**SIEMSEN & CO.** Hongkong.

**HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TEAM-  
WAYS COMPANY LIMITED.**

TRAFFIC TABLE

7.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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6.00 p.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 1.45 a.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement of the Company's Office, 10, Queen's Road Central.  
**JOHN H. BURNETT & SONS,**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1901.

**VICTORIA**  
**CYCLE**  
RACING

THE pleasure of racing is having  
a first-class machine and the above  
Establishment is the only one in the Colony.  
We are Agents for the famous  
**HOWE** and **WILSON** CYCLES,  
and we also supply a large stock of  
Bicycle accessories, including  
Racing saddles, handlebars, and  
everything else that is required for  
racing a bicycle.

Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
49, 51, 53, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
\$5.50 per Bag of 37½ lbs. net at Factory.  
\$3.50 per Bag of 250 lbs.  
**BREWSTER TOMES & CO.**  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1902.

**NOTICE**  
WE have this day been appointed  
AGENTS FOR HONGKONG  
for the  
**TAIWAN STONE AND SHELL LIME**  
FACTORY, MACAO.

These Limes have been tested by experts and  
found to be superior to any other found  
in China. All houses should be lime-washed  
with this Lime. It gives an odour of sweetness  
and kills vermin. It is a decided check on  
plague and other pestilential diseases, and it is  
invaluable for building purposes, having been  
tested and found to give 90 to 70 lbs. to the  
square inch breaking strength.

Orders will be received and testimonials can  
be sent and prices quoted on application to  
**C. R. WARREN & CO.**  
20, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1902.

**"CLAN MACKENZIE." "QUIDICH AN RIGH"**  
**SCOTCH WHISKIES.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for G. B. MACKENZIE'S FAMOUS SCOTCH WHISKIES.  
"It is a thoroughly matured distillation from the finest grain, blended under peculiarly favourable circumstances and so matured that no portion of it ever goes out for sale until it is fully seven years old. There is the secret of its mellow and seductive influence."

IT IS INCOMPARABLE!  
REAL MACKENZIE, per Case of 1 Dozen ... \$21.50.  
CLAN MACKENZIE, " " " 8 gall. Stone Jars ... 13.25.  
" " " " 4 " " " 14.75.  
" " " " 2 " " " 13.25.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.** [a34]

**W. S. BAILEY & CO.**  
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS AND BLACKSMITHS.  
BLASS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS, STEAM WATER BOATS, LIGHTERS.  
TUGS AND FAST STEAM LAUNCHES.

PUMPS, PACKINGS, GENERAL STORES AND ENGINEERS' TOOLS OF  
EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OFFICES & SALES-ROOMS, ENGINE & SHIPBUILDING WORKS,  
60 & 62, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, KOWLOON BAY.

**W. S. BAILEY, M.I.M.E. F. O. MURPHY, WH. SC., A.I.M.E.**  
CONTRACTORS FOR ALL KINDS OF ENGINEERING WORK.  
PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND TENDERS.  
CONSULTING AND SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS. [a2988]

**W. B. BREWER & CO.**  
33 & 35, QUEEN'S ROAD.

SOME RECENT BOOKS.  
Concise English Dictionary, by Anandale ... \$2.75.  
Chambers' Twentieth Century Dictionary ... 2.75.  
Nuttall's New Standard Dictionary ... 2.75.  
Victoria Regina Atlas ... 18.00.  
Maxims of La Rochefoucauld: New Translation, by Walter Scott ... 1.00.  
Breechley Black Sheep, by Louis Beeke ... 1.75.  
First Men in the Moon, by Wells ... 1.75.  
Miss Barbara Caniff, by Setcliffe ... 1.75.

**PUFF BILLIARDS (NEW GAME), LUDO.**  
**AYRES' CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS.**  
**CHEAP AND STRONG BUSINESS ENVELOPES.**  
**STEPHENS' INKS, ARNOLD'S INKS, SNOW WHITE STATIONERY—DE LA RUE.**  
**DE LA RUE'S IMPERIAL TREASURY NOTE, PAPER AND ENVELOPES.** [a33a]

Coronation Number of "Illustrated London News" ... 4.20.

**REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS**  
WITH ALL REQUISITES.

**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
SOLE AGENTS.

**CUTLER, PALMER & CO.**  
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

**SUPERB OLD COGNAC,** \$23.75 PER DOZ.  
Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

**C.P. & Co.'s INVALIDS' PORT** \$21 PER DOZ.  
This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour. See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassal.

**DOURO PORT,** \$15 PER DOZ.  
A fine, full, and fruity wine.

**AMOROSO SHERRY,** \$21 PER DOZ.  
**LA TORRE SHERRY,** \$17.50 PER DOZ.  
A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste.

**BENEDICTINE LIQUEUR—D.O.M.,** \$41.75 PER DOZ.

**C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY,** \$11.25 PER DOZ.  
Very soft, palatable, and mature.

**EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS. THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE.**

**AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.** [a25]

**JUST RECEIVED**  
A

**NEW CONSIGNMENT OF**  
**ASAHI BEER.**

Apply to—  
**G. GIRAULT, 6, QUEEN'S ROAD.** [a40]

**COOLALTA BURGUNDY.**  
**ST. RAPHAEL WINE.**

THE ABOVE WINES ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED TO  
INVALIDS RECOVERING FROM MALARIA  
OR DENGUE FEVERS.

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,**  
SOLE AGENTS. [a36]

**"THAT TIRED FEELING."**

HOW VERY DISHEARTENING IS THAT TIRED FEELING SO GENERAL  
IN THE HOT SULTRY MONTHS. IT MAKES LIFE, WHICH OUGHT TO  
BE A POSITIVE LUXURY, SOMETHING VERY NEARLY APPROACHING A  
TROUBLE. HEADACHE AND A GENERAL STIFFNESS OF FEELING MAKE  
WORK A MISERY. THE FAULT LIES IN THE LIVER WHICH REQUIRES  
PUTTING IN THOROUGH WORKING ORDER.

**TONINE DOES THIS.**

**WATKINS, LIMITED,**  
APOTHECARIES HALL, HONGKONG.

**PHOTO-PLATES, PAPERS**  
**GRAPHIC AND CHEMICALS**

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.  
**A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.** [a48]

**DRESSELHUYS & NIEUWENHUYSEN'S**  
**DUTCH CIGARS.**

MADE FROM THE MILDST AND FINEST  
**HAVANAH, DELI (SUMATRA) TOBACCOS.**

SOLE IMPORTERS—  
**HOTZ, S'JACOB & CO.** [a2156]

**COTTAM & CO.**  
FOR

**STRAW BOATING HATS, PANAMA, FELT TERA.** [a37]

**CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!**  
JUST LANDED by ss. "PRINCESS IRENE."

**EMMENTHAL SWISS, LIMBURG, KROUTOR, BRIE, ROQUEFORT, NEUCHÂTEL and CAMEMBERT.**

Also  
**FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES of Various Kinds, BEST ASSORTED GERMAN PICKLES, FIRST CLASS ASSORTED FISH ("ABERDEEN")**

**H. BUITONIER**  
Telephone No. 190.  
No. 5, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, Nos. 39 & 40, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1902. [a254]

**TIENTSIN CLUB, TIENTSIN. NEW CLUB BUILDING.**

THE Tientsin Club Building Committee are desirous of receiving PLANS, DESIGNS, ESTIMATES and SPECIFICATIONS for the erection of the New Tientsin Club Building.

A premium of Ten thousand dollars will be paid by the Committee for the plans, &c., accepted as most suitable.

Full particulars regarding site and proposed buildings may be had on application to the Building Committee, care of Tientsin Club.

Complete plans, &c., must reach the Building Committee on or before 30th November next.

The Building Committee do not bind themselves to accept any of the plans, &c., submitted. Unaccepted plans, &c., will be returned immediately.

Tientsin, 29th July, 1902. [1972]

**GIRAC & CO.** Importers and Exporters of Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS, 53, Peel Street, Hongkong, have just received for sale at their stall at Hongkong Hotel Corridor a large variety of nice Pictorial Post Card Albums. Pictorial Post Cards, Panoramas of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Chinese Customs, Views, &c., &c., in Phototype and Colour. Also a large stock of Postage Stamp Albums, Locks, Hinges, Tins, and other Philatelic goods. Prices to suit all Customers. Correspondents wanted. Foreign orders promptly attended to. Cash with order or a reference. [1937]

**THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.**

Three minutes' walk from the Steamer Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-landing from the City of Victoria.

A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very comfortable and well-furnished Bedrooms.

Board and Residence—  
By the day ... From \$5 to \$7.00  
" month ... \$85 to \$110.00  
" for Married Couple ... \$160.00  
Everything of the Best.  
Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.  
Billiards (Thurston Match Table).  
Most perfect culinary arrangements.  
Food both in European and Eastern styles.  
**H. BUITONIER, Proprietor.**  
Hongkong, 25th November, 1901.

**AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.**  
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.  
WITH CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & CO.**  
Hongkong 3rd October, 1902.

**INSURANCE**  
HAVE YOU A PENSION  
To look forward to?

If not write at once and obtain a copy of the  
STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE  
CO.'S "PERFECT PENSION" SCHEME.  
Better than the Savings Bank.  
For Full Particulars of the Scheme, apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., Ltd.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 12th February, 1900. [a1797]

**HOTELS.**  
**HONGKONG HOTEL**

A First Class Hotel in every respect.  
Elegantly Furnished Reading, Music, and Smoking Rooms.

Dining Accommodation for 250 persons.  
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.

Cuisine of the best.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Wines and Groceries imported specially from Europe and America.

Electric Lighting in the Billiard Rooms.  
Wines, &c., cooled by Refrigerator.

All Hotel Linen washed on the premises by Machinery.

Bedroom Accommodation—132 rooms.  
Fire Extinguishing Mains on every floor.  
CHARGES MODERATE. [a49]

**THE PEAK HOTEL.**

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 29.  
Town Office: 7, DUNDRELL STREET. [a930]

**HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.**

**PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the Tram Terminus.**  
Tel. 56.  
For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900. [a52]

**THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL**

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL of 15 Bedrooms, elegantly furnished.

The Hotel is situated near all the Banks and Principal Offices in the Colony.

Special Attention paid to the Comfort of Guests.  
Cuisine excellent; under Experienced Management.  
Terms Moderate.  
**F. D'A. SILVA, Manager.**  
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1902. [a51]

**"BOA VISTA"**  
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA)  
**MACAO**

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (ss. *Heungshan*), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.

Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
a31651  
**THE MANAGER.**

**HING KEE HOTEL.**  
(Established 1878)  
**MACAO.**

THIS First-class and well-famed establishment is pleasantly situated in the centre of PRATA GRANDE, facing south, with a charming view of the sea on the front. Comfortable and well-furnished Bedrooms. Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.

Terms very Moderate.  
**L. HING KEE, Proprietor.**  
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE" [a1849]

**VICTORIA HOTEL, STAMEN, CANTON, BRITISH CONCESSION.**

GOOD Accommodation.  
Excellent Cuisine.  
Every Convenience for Tourists.  
**T. F. DE GRUZ, Manager.**  
Canton, 1st October, 1901. [a1837]



## INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

## BREWED GINGER BEER

IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE GINGER BEER we supply is prepared in our well-known factories from the freshest and best ingredients, and holds the unique position of being the only GINGER BEER in the Colony that is really BREWED.

Of the highest standard of excellence and purity, our GINGER BEER forms a most refreshing and health-giving beverage.

Per Doz.

Price (in Stone Bottles).....\$1.75.

One Dollar per dozen is allowed for the bottles when received back at our factories in good condition.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

LIMITED,

BREWERS OF GINGER-BEER AND  
ERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: P.K.S. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.  
Liber's  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12

## MARRIAGES.

On the 29th August, at St. John's Cathedral, G. S. PALMER, 5th I.C.C., to IDA HOWARD, youngest daughter of the late H. J. HOLMES, Solicitor.

On the 30th July, at East Blatchington, Sussex, F. A. DE ST. CROIX, of Shanghai, to LOUISE ELIZABETH TUCK.

## DEATHS.

On the 26th July, at Edinburgh, L. SOMERVILLE, late of Manila, aged 86 years.  
At Eastbourne, EMILY SUSAN PATRICK, widow of the late WILLIAM PATRICK, of Beech Grove, Sydenham Hill, and of Singapore.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VETZ ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 30th August, 1902.

THE most important measure which is to come before the Legislative Council in the near future, if indeed it is not the most important measure which has ever come before that body since its institution, is "The Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1902", as it is comprehensively called. This Bill should have come up for second reading in the Council on the 8th August, but on that day H.E. the Officer Administering the Government stated that, after a good deal of consideration, he thought that it would be fairer both to H.E. the Governor and to the Legislative Council to postpone the second reading until Sir HENRY BLAKE's return to Hongkong, so that the same chairman might carry out the whole important matter. This delay has enabled the public to a limited extent, to hear the land-owners' case, for although the report on the ordinance drawn up for the owners by the European owners, it is to be remarked, for the Chinese land-owners are preparing their own case by Messrs. DANDY, DENNISON, RAM & GRUBS, LEIGH & ORANGE, and PALMER & TURNER, is dated the 5th August, it was not actually in print until two weeks later. The questions involved in the proposed measure are so vital to the future well-being of the Colony that it is well that all interested should become fully acquainted,

if possible, with every aspect of the case. The opportunity, therefore, given to residents here to study the case of the owners of property is to be welcomed. The fate of the Ordinance will be decided in Council, of course, but nevertheless public opinion must make its weight felt. The Legislative Council, it must be remembered, is supposed to represent the whole Colony, not one class rather than others, and in the sense of responsibility of the Council the hopes of the community must rest. The discussion which the proposed Ordinance aroused when first it was put forward by Messrs. CHADWICK and SIMPSON was sufficient to show what controversial points were touched by it. In particular, the property-owners have subjected the measure to criticism, and in order to secure an adequate exposition of their case for the consideration of the Legislative Council they applied to certain leading civil engineers and architects in this Colony to draw up a report on the Bill, the report which is now before us. It will thus be seen that the long and carefully prepared document is not the dispassionate verdict of an expert commission, but a statement of the property-owners' case by experts retained to draw it up. Having said so much by way of premise, we must admit that the owners have every right to consideration by the Government that entered with them into the original contracts which will be affected by the Bill. Their arguments with regard to the proposed measure call for most careful attention. They do not, in the first place, object to the Bill in itself. It is the question of compensation to which they are devoting their energies. When the Bill comes up before the Legislative Council again the owners will be represented by counsel, whose arguments will mainly concern the compensation clauses, which in the measure as it stands at present are not considered to protect the owners sufficiently. That the question of compensation would be the main difficulty in the Ordinance it did not require much penetration to perceive when the draft Bill was published, and it may be safely prophesied that the settlement will be tedious. No one, we imagine, will dispute that "fair compensation" is due to the property-owners, but the definition of what is fair compensation may well puzzle anyone trying to reconcile the views of the different parties. The most obvious means of estimating the amount due—and this is the means which recommends itself to the owners—is to take the market value of the property at the time of resumption of land or of alterations to buildings and by this to fix what sum the Government shall pay the owners. But, it will reasonably be objected, this is the extreme limit of compensation, not merely fair compensation, and the Government will thus be paying an extremely heavy sum to those who have already been reaping an abundant harvest out of the recent circumstances of the Colony.

During the past two years and more the standard of house-rent has been increasing enormously—figures could easily be adduced to prove this, if it were at all necessary—and the profits have all gone into the landlords' pockets. The money which the Government will use to pay compensation with comes from the public revenues, and the present body of ratepayers will therefore see their contributions going to pay off the most prosperous portion of the community, even though the results will be beneficial to future generations in the Colony. Moreover, it may be added, the loss occasioned by the decrease in living-room space due to alterations under the Ordinance will assuredly not fall principally on the landlords, but on the tenants, who will find their rents increasing to meet the landlords' deficiencies. So it may be, and indeed is already, argued on the side of those who oppose the full claims of the property-owners. The Government stands between these two parties to the dispute, representing as it does, and being guardian of the interests of, the whole community of Hongkong. In justice the Governor and the Legislative Council cannot pay undue weight to the representations of either party. Their duty is to arrive at a solution of the problem which will be equitable to both. The Bill which was drafted by Messrs. CHADWICK and SIMPSON provided for an arbitrating Board of three members to decide the amount of compensation to be paid to owners in cases of resumption of land or extinction of rights, the members of the Board being a judge of the Supreme Court, acting as Chairman, and nominees of the Governor and of the landlord respectively. To this proposal no exception has been taken by the framers of the report made for the committee of property-owners, and there is no ground for exception on the part of others. But the principle upon which the amount of compensation due is to be arrived at is of course not specified in the draft Bill, and it is this principle which calls for full discussion in the Legislative Council, the guardians of the rights of the whole community, landlords and tenants alike.

No fresh plague cases were recorded during the day ending at noon yesterday.

The French mail of the 29th ult. was delivered in London on the 28th inst.

The British gunboat *Moorehead* came out of dock yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

No arrests had been made up to yesterday in connection with the Barker Road robbery.

The Hongkong Rifle Association has a competition to-day at 2.30 p.m. for long range cup and spoons.

The German cruiser *Schwalbe* arrived from Foochow yesterday, and the gunboat *Luchs* from Canton. The British storeship *Humber* left for Weihaiwei.

We are requested to make the following corrections in the letter signed "Taste" in our issue of yesterday:—In the sentence which contains the words "among whom, it may once more be reported," substitute, "repeated" for "reported"; also in the sentence "but it is a question of taste whether a small shareholder," etc., substitute "whether" for "whenever."

The following paragraph shows how the home papers write about things Chinese:—At a diplomatic reception in London the other night the wife of the Chinese Ambassador was, upon her arrival, gravely ushered into the cloakroom reserved for gentlemen. The mistake is readily accounted for when we remember that no respectable Chinaman ever appears without a petticoat and no Chinese lady without trousers.

By kind permission of Major Eager and officers, the band of the Hongkong Regiment will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30 o'clock. Programme:—

Hungarian March "Rakoczy".....Berlioz  
Overture....."Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn  
Selection....."Country Girl".....Monckton  
Valse....."Blue Bird".....Waldteufel  
Pavane....."Deep Blue Sea".....Bravura  
Song....."I'll Sing These Songs of Araby".....Clay  
EXTRA.  
Intermezzo....."Loin du Pal".....A Morelli  
"God Save the King."

A private letter received in Shanghai from Chingta, dated the 23rd July last, states that on the 21st of that month the two district Magistrates of that city, under instructions from Viceroy K'uei Chun, and escorted by a large body of modern-armed troops, led to execution two alleged Boxers, who had been captured a few days previously in a skirmish at Shihpenchiao, or bridge, some eight miles outside of Chingta. The condemned were boys, one fourteen years of age, and the other twelve.

A Peking despatch states that when a few days ago Marshal Su, who is commanding the Government troops in Kwangsi operating against the rebels, sent an immensely long telegram, addressed to the Throne, giving a résumé of the military operations in Kwangsi during April, May, June, and July, an Imperial Rescript was telegraphed back to the Marshal severely censuring him for underrating the importance of the rebellion and failing to send frequent reports to the Throne concerning the situation.

The British authorities have lost no time in preparing for the investigation of the murder of Messrs. Brace and Lewis, says the *N.C. Daily News* in its issue of the 25th inst. Mr. Laurence Giles, of H.M.'s Consular service, has gone to Changsha, the capital of Hunan in H.M.S. *Snipe* to take the deputy of the Governor of Hunan to Changsha, and accompany him to Chienchow to investigate the tragedy. This prompt dispatch of a British Consular official in a British gunboat will give great satisfaction to all the fellow-subjects of the murdered missionaries.

In the House of Commons on the 31st July, Mr. Carille asked the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he had any official report to show that, owing to the coal premium in China, the cruiser *Terride* had only put in 18 days' sea-time during 18 months on the station, and the squadron was unable last year to carry out its usual sea-exercises; and, if so, would he say what steps, if any, had been taken to remedy such a state of affairs? Mr. Arnold-Forster replied: No report to the effect suggested has been received. The squadron did not carry out the annual cruises in company last year for various reasons, but lack of coal was not one of them. There is no shortage of coal on the station.

Deborah, Lady Bowring, died recently at her residence at Exeter at the advanced age of 85 years. She was the widow of Sir John Bowring, formerly member of Parliament for Kilmarnock and Bolton, and Governor of Hongkong in 1854-59. Sir John was a great traveller, and one of the finest linguists of the last century. Lady Bowring was before her marriage a Miss Castle, of Bristol, and married Sir John, who died in 1872, as his second wife in 1863. It was the first Lady Bowring (a Miss Lewin, of Hackney) that a few old China residents will remember. She was unfortunately one of the victims of the 1857 poisoning in Hongkong by Ah Lum's assistant (Ah Lum was the baker for the European colony in those days). She did not directly die from the poisoning, but her health never really recovered, and it was the after-effects of the arsenic that caused her death. This was when Sir John Bowring was Plenipotentiary, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral in Hongkong, and it was the time of the *Arrow* war. Bowring had made the attack a *casus belli*, and in this had the approval of Palmerston. Mr. Cobden, however, made it the grounds for proposing a vote of censure, which was carried by a majority of 16. But when Lord Palmerston went to the country, the country rejected his opponents, and sent him back.

Giuseppe Lucchi, employee of Messrs. Perella & Co. of Singapore, who was missing for some time, has been found.

A despatch to the *Ostasiatische Lloyd* from Berlin says:—The Shah of Persia is fêted in London as if he was one of the most powerful princes on earth.

The Japanese Exhibition in the Whitechapel Art Gallery seems to have opened as a decided success, no fewer than 24,000 visitors having entered the Gallery during five days.

Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, the great American chess-player, beat the previous record in blind-fold play, meeting 21 opponents simultaneously at Hanover on the 27th ult. At Philadelphia a few years ago he met 20 players at once, without sight of the board.

On the 23rd inst., the U.S. revenue cruiser *Pelilio*, the fourth vessel of the ten now being constructed by Messrs. S. C. Farnham, Boyd and Co., of Shanghai, for the U.S. Authorities in the Philippines, was launched from the yard of the Cosmopolitan Dock.

Singapore mortality returns for the month of July show a death rate of 58.03 per 1,000. For the week ended August 10th there were 198 deaths (15 in quarantine) giving a ratio of 40.52 per mille. Phthisis headed the list with 49 deaths, fever, the next highest, being responsible for 41.

The following notice in the *Agony Column* of a home paper attracted some attention:—"Bid Thompson, other East Dulwich Grammarian write Milken, Peckham-rye, meet Seth from Hongkong." Who shall say after this that the suburbs are suburban? East Dulwich with grammarians—"lotter than the world suspects"—and Peckham-rye communicating with prehistoric people in the Colonial Empire? What, we wonder, asks a London contemporary, is Tooting doing?

M. Doumer, ex-Governor of Indo-China, as has already been announced, profited by the Parliamentary vacation to go to Russia and submit to those in authority his views on the Franco-Russian situation in the Far East. He may possibly push on through Siberia to Corea and Japan, says a contemporary. M. Doumer has been on railway penetration into China by Yunnan, and for constant, unyielding, unflinching pressure on China from France on the southern side, and from Russia on the northern. China would find herself squeezed and prove squeezable.

A petition was recently presented to His Majesty in Council by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, praying for the grant of a supplemental charter to the company, as was announced at the last meeting. His Majesty having referred the said petition to a Committee of the Lords of the Council, notice was given that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office on or before the 9th August.

A Parliamentary paper relating to naval works, issued at the end of July, shows that the total estimated cost in 1901 of the various undertakings in connection with harbours, naval ports, naval barracks, &c., was £27,501,884. The work in connection with the defences of Dover Harbour and the Malta breakwater is not expected to be finished until 1907-8, while it is improbable that the Gibraltar and the Hongkong dockyard extensions will be completed for some three years. The expenditure to March 31, 1901, was £7,210,240, the estimated expenditure for 1901-2 £2,749,915, and the amount remaining available for the current financial year £3,803,565.

The following is from *To-day*:—"The 'Peer's Daughter' of the *Lady's Realm* might have been forgiven an 'intelligent anticipation' of the gala performance that never came off, but she was looking for trouble when she went for the performers in shining style, and she found it, for the Syndicate at once took action through their legal advisers. Messrs. Hutchinson, the publishers of the *Lady's Realm*, were, however, not less prompt in expressing their regret for the publication of the article, of which, of course, they had no previous cognisance, and the matter has been amicably settled by a public apology and a cheque for £100, which the Syndicate has sent on to King Edward's Hospital Fund. I understand that the 'Peer's Daughter' is not a 'bluff' signature, but that the lady, who is a regular contributor to one or two society papers and a not unknown writer of short stories, is the daughter of an Irish viscount of old family, but sadly impoverished estate.

H.M.S. *Crimbo* seems to have run a model canteen on her recent commission out here. On the authority of a member of the ship's company the result shows the very large sums which the British seaman is prepared to spend on himself, and also the many advantages which a well-run canteen can confer on a ship. Had there not been a successful canteen all the many instances of useful expenditure would either have had to be separate subscriptions or they would have been omitted altogether. The interest taken in the canteen by the vice-president and the manager resulted in the goods being sold to the men at cheaper prices than they could be obtained at from the Chinaman in his bumbast alongside, with the result that the ship's company always used the canteen instead of going outside. The expenditure of nearly £16,000 in three years and a quarter for a ship's company of 400 is at the rate of about 10 guineas per head per annum, and this, notwithstanding the prices were continually being cut down as so great anything but the least profit being made.

## TELEGRAMS.

## "DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

## GENERAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 29th August, 10.35 a.m.

## A SHIPPING DISASTER.

The s.s. *Trocas* is ashore at Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb.

[The *Trocas* is one of the Shell Line tank steamers, employed on the Indian trade. She is a boat of 4,000 tons and was built in 1891.—Ed. D. P.]

## REUTERS'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 27th August.

## THE SITUATION AT THE CAPE.

The English newspapers, Liberal and Conservative alike, are much divided on the question of the situation at the Cape. Some accuse the progressives of fomenting racial animosities by their anxiety to pass the Treason Bill, others similarly charge the Conservatives in connection with the proposed colonial commission for the investigation of the working of martial law, and others blame both impartially. The first alarm however is subsiding.

LONDON, 27th August.

## THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

His Majesty the King landed to-day at Brodick, Isle of Arran, West Coast of Scotland. It is stated that he is now thoroughly restored to health.

## MOUNT PELÉE AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

Mount Pelée, Martinique Island, is again in violent eruption.

## ITALY AND GERMANY.

H. M. the King of Italy has arrived at Potsdam, where he was cordially received by the Emperor William.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Augusta (Maine), vigorously re-affirmed the Monroe doctrine, and declared the preparedness of the United States to enforce it. America, he said, would no longer be a colonising ground for any European power.

## AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS.

Larned (holder) beat R. F. Doherty (challenger) in the competition for Lawn Tennis Championship of America, at Newport to-day.

## WATER POLO.

The Torpedo Depot team failing to put in an appearance last night, the tie in the semi-final of the Shield Competition was awarded to the V.E.C. "A" team, who now meet the E.W. Fawcetts in the final.

The Shield match not coming off allowed a practice game to be indulged in. The teams were composed of V.E.C. and E.W.F. players mixed, and an exceedingly well contested game was witnessed. At half-time White Caps had a lead of two goals to nil; Red Caps followed scoring immediately after the time for the first half had expired. Red Caps were more successful in the second period, and scored four goals. The final result being Red Caps, four; White Caps, two goals.

The final for the Shield will be played this afternoon at 3.30 sharp. The teams are as follows:—

V.E.C. "A"—Pereira, goal; Hanco and Loureiro, backs; Alves, half-back; Horbet, Humphreys and Bain, forwards.  
B.W.F.—Whitney, goal; Andrews and Holland, backs; Colman, half-back; Roberts, Monk, and Gregory, forwards.

## A WORD TO THE CHARITABLE.

It will be remembered that last season the Colony was visited by the Barnes Vandeville Company which played to middling houses and then steered for Singapore in search of kinder fortune. Their luck in the Straits did not brighten to any appreciable extent, and after migrating between Singapore, Penang, and Medan, the proprietor and his family decided to abandon the show and cleared out one fine day "under the kindly shelter of an alias," as a Straits paper put it. Of the remaining members of the company the Brothers Francis, down on the bill as "Musical Experts and Comedians," were in the worst plight, for they had no money to join Mrs. Freed and the others in a small combination which enabled the latter to emerge with comparative comfort from the difficult position in which their proprietor's action had placed them. Without a cent to their name, and finding their profession one not likely to offer immediate and lucrative openings in Singapore, the Brothers Francis, after experiencing many hard shifts—they slept one night in a loft—were enabled, through the philanthropy of numerous residents, to give a concert which left them with sufficient in their pockets to come on here, "a day's march nearer home," which for them is in Australia. They purpose organising an entertainment here, and combining their own with local talent. The weather is a trifle warm, certainly, but it is some time since we had any amusements, and it is hoped that residents will stretch a point and by their support enable the two gentlemen in question to return to home and friends. They are both clever performers, and one, besides having composed several pieces, was at one time organist in the Church of St. Ignace, Adelaide, South Australia.

## MARRIAGE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, an interesting wedding ceremony was celebrated at St. John's Cathedral, when Lieut. Palmer, 5th Hyderabad Contingent, was married to Miss Ida Holmes, younger daughter of the late Mr. H. J. Holmes, solicitor, who practised for many years in this Colony. The Rev. J. H. Franco, M.A., S. Peter's Church, officiated, and the bride, who looked very winsome in a dress of cream-coloured silk, was given away by her brother, Mr. H. K. Holmes, solicitor. The bride was also attended by her sister, Miss Eva Holmes, and her brother, Mr. H. S. Holmes, whilst the bridegroom was accompanied by a number of his brother officers. Several other guests, ladies and gentlemen residing in the Colony, were also present by invitation. During the time that the bride and bridegroom were in the vestry, Mr. A. G. Ward, organist of St. John's Cathedral, played a spirited march, and on the conclusion of the ceremony, the "Wedding March."

A reception was afterwards held in the private dining-room of the Hongkong Hotel, where the health of the newly-married couple was toasted in champagne. Mr. J. W. Norton Kyles, Registrar of the Supreme Court, proposed the toast in a happy speech, and it was enthusiastically honoured.

Amid a shower of rice, Lieut. and Mrs. Palmer took their departure soon after eleven o'clock, and proceeded on a short trip to Macao, whence they return this morning and sail by the *Nippon Maru*, en route for England via America. Lieut. Palmer, who is very popular in his circle, has been granted a year's leave, and at the end of that time will travel to India, accompanied by his young wife, to rejoin his regiment.

## ANOTHER DARING STREET ROBBERY.

## THIEF CAPTURED.

Yesterday forenoon, as Mrs. Sheffield, wife of Mr. A. Sheffield, meter-inspector in the employ of the Gas Company, and residing at No. 1 Priory Lodge, Bonham Road, was proceeding up Wellington Street in the direction of Lyndhurst Terrace, she felt a sudden tug at her watch-chain, and turned round just in time to see a coolie making off with the article, to which was suspended the lady's gold watch, the whole being valued at about \$140. Mrs. Sheffield screamed and ran after the thief, but would assuredly have lost sight of both him and her valuable had it not been for the prompt assistance rendered by a European named Mr. Richard Plows and an Indian foreman in the employ of the Sanitary Board. Both heard the cries of Mrs. Sheffield, who fell during her chase, hailing her knee slightly, and they set off in pursuit of the decamping thief. He ran down a side street or lane, but was being quickly overhauled when he threw the watch and chain into a pile of wood and sought refuge in a house. Mr. Plows made after him, and soon had him under arrest, whilst the Indian searched amongst the wood for the watch and chain, which he recovered and handed to Mrs. Sheffield. The thief was taken to the Central Police Station and charged. The case against him will probably be heard to-day.

## THE "COMBINE" AND THE NAVY.

Little attention has been given to the subject of shipping combines from the naval point of view. We have been told on the one hand, that the passenger steamers, secured by the Morgan Syndicate would be of little value in actual warfare; and on the other, that their loss is a serious one for the Navy. A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* for August is inclined to take the former view. At any rate, he gives many reasons to show that there is no ground for the scare which followed the transaction. He points out that an auxiliary cruiser, improvised as such from the passenger vessel, cannot be brought up to a much greater fighting value than that of a third-class steamer. Her guns may be better, and her coal endurance greatly superior, but her protection is less, especially for engines and boilers. "If a third-class cruiser, having fifteen years' sea and a quarter of a million to build and keep in repair, or £16,000 a year, it might be worth while to pay that amount to a shipping firm in order that they should provide and maintain a nineteen-knot ship, which would not otherwise be built, but it is extremely doubtful if this offer would be accepted, for the number of nineteen-knot craft that can pay that way in the passenger and mail trade is very limited." At present, he continues, the ships of the combine employ British seamen, and in the improbable event of their being unwilling to join the British Navy, as long as the British flag flies over them they could be forced to join our Navy anywhere, except in a foreign port. Moreover, we do not depend so much as formerly upon merchant seamen for manning the Navy, for we can now count on the services of 140,000 men without drawing one from the merchant marine. Finally, as Mr. Bain, the French or Minister of Public Works, has remarked, the combine is a dangerous enemy of political relations between peoples, and Americans who have shares in the combine will themselves be deeply interested in the ascendancy of the British Navy.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The H. & A. steamer *Eastern*, from Sydney, &c., left Manila on the 25th inst., at 5 p.m. for this port.

The A.R. steamer *Albatross* arrived in New York on the 28th inst.



## POLICE COURT.

Friday, 29th August.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## THEFT FROM SCHOOLMASTER'S HOUSE.

Mr. James, headmaster, Kowloon School, charged a youth named Chan Fok, of no occupation, with entering the sitting-room of his house at the School and stealing therefrom a silver flower-stand and blackwood stand, of the total value of \$25.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour and to receive twelve strokes of the birch.

There are three previous convictions against defendant, who will probably be deported on the expiry of his sentence.

## HEAVY FINE FOR CRUELTY.

Ho Tso, hawk, 4, Des Voeux Road, was convicted on the evidence of Acting Inspector Dymond, of causing unnecessary suffering to fowls by overcrowding them in baskets, and was fined \$50.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## STRIKING.

Ho Kwai, against whom the records showed a previous conviction, was convicted of stealing thirteen pieces of clothing, one cigarette-holder, and two silver watches, total value \$38, from Chang Tsang, an eating-house keeper, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

## A BIG HAIL.

Tsun Kwong and Wong Ming, hawkers, were convicted of unlawfully receiving 798 lbs. of paint, 10 gallons of linseed oil, and 86 lbs. of Manila rope, belonging to the steamer *Stam*. They were sentenced to two months' hard labour each. The stolen goods were valued at \$155.67.

## OVERSEAS LAUNCH.

The master of the steam launch *Sue Wap* was fined \$40 for carrying 29 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence. Mr. D'Almeida, solicitor, defended, and the complainant was P. C. Connell.

## CHINESE STUDENTS ABROAD.

The *N.C. Daily News* in its Notes on Native Affairs says that the "Miss" meeting at Chang Shu's Garden, Shanghai, called for Friday afternoon, the 29th inst. supposedly to devise means for the future protection of private students abroad, and on their return home, after completion of their studies, to provide for their obtaining proper employment for the good advancement of China, took place as mentioned. There were a thirty or two hundred persons present, but with the exception of half-a-dozen or so, the gathering of literary students and a few Western gentlemen interested in education, the gathering was almost entirely composed of youths of twenty, or thereabouts. There were about ten speakers, who seemed each to suggest something different from the others, showing that there was a general lack of combination and definite aim in the meeting. This was, perhaps, due to the fact that the leaders of the movement did not come to a definite understanding amongst themselves prior to the meeting, as to what was the leading "orators" should speak upon, so as to bring the subject clearly before the public and so obtain their support. Finally, it was understood that an Association was to be formed called the "Association to assist students in pursuing their studies in Eastern Asia," that this Association should send a special Commissioner to Tokyo to consult with the educational authorities in Japan and to ask them to accept the presiding committee of the Association as "honorary" members. The Chinese private students wish to enter the higher educational institutions of Japan to complete their studies, instead of at home, desiring the Chinese Minister to do so. A committee of four or five were then chosen to represent the Association and an invitation was extended to all to join it.

## MR. W. KESWICK ON THE NEW CHINA TREATY.

We take the following from the *Westminster Gazette* of the 21st July—  
In the course of a few days Lord Lansdowne will, it is expected, announce that Great Britain has agreed to the terms of the new commercial treaty with China. At the special conference held at the Foreign Office on Tuesday of representatives of the London, Manchester, Blackburn and Leeds Chambers of Commerce, and the China Association and China League, the several articles of the treaty were agreed to in principle, and only one or two minor details now remain for settlement.

A representative of the *Westminster Gazette* yesterday called upon Mr. William Keswick, M.P., who is chairman of the committee of the China Association, and head of the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., the leading China merchants.

Mr. Keswick was cheerfully optimistic. He said the treaty would come into force in 1904, and would certainly have a most favourable bearing on British trade in China. "The development," he remarked, "will not be immediate or rapid, but gradual and sustained, and in a very extensive."

"You think that China will observe her part of the treaty relating to the abolition of all internal taxation?"

"I only think so. You see, it is not as if we have forced this treaty on China. The abolition of all the leading men asked for the abolition of the *Chin* dues, so they are not only willing but active parties to the treaty. By the liberalisation of commerce in the interior there will be a great impetus to the movement of development in the interior."

"It will be a great mistake, however, to suppose that when the treaty comes into force you are going to see an influx of Chinese immigrants in the trade of the country. There is an essential element in the development of all things, and we must also have patience and steady perseverance."

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs Vernon and Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 29th August.—A fair general enquiry has been met with during the period under review, and some of our principal stocks have improved in marketable value.

**BANKS.**—Hongkong and Shanghai have been in steady request, and are now quoted at \$502½ buyers. London has advanced to 263 own dividend.

**MARINE INSURANCES.**—Unions have sold and are in further request at \$335. China Traders have been taken off the market at \$59. Canton has been placed at the improved rate of \$17½ and are in further demand.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**—Hongkong has improved to \$335 buyers, and Chinas to \$88 buyers.

**SHIPPING.**—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold at \$37 and can be obtained at the rate. Indos have ruled very erratic with reported sales from \$85 down to \$80, closing with possible sellers at the latter rate. China Manilla and Douglas are without change. Star Ferries (new) have sold at \$102. Shell transports are on offer at \$22.

**REFINERIES.**—China Sugars, in the early part of the week fell rapidly to \$90, but have since recovered, and are now quoted at \$109. London are offering at \$15.

**MEXICO.**—Buller's are sold and are on offer at \$47. Producers have been placed at \$1 and more are obtainable. Jubons are lower again with sellers at \$6.

**DOCKS.**—Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue in steady request, and can now be placed at \$212. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$87 and \$86 and a few more shares can be obtained at the latter rate. New Amoy Docks have sold and are in further request at \$87.

**LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.**—Hongkong Lands have sold at \$170 and \$171½, and close steady with probable buyers at \$172. Kowloon Lands have sold and are wanted at \$10. West Point continues on offer at \$50. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$111. Hongkong Hotel-land sold at \$131 on the half-yearly dividend of \$6 per share paid on the 25th instant.

**COTTON MILLS.**—Ewos have declined to \$14.40 sellers. Lanou Kung Mills are in the market at \$14½ and International at \$13½. Hongkong Cottons can be obtained at \$17.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—Green Island Cements are weak at \$20½ sellers. Watsons have sold at \$144. Ropes have declined to \$140 sellers. China Provisioners have jumped to \$30 buyers. China Provisioners are still on offer at \$10. Powells can be obtained at \$8½.

**MEMOS.**—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. interim dividend of \$2 per share payable on the 30th instant. Campbell Moore & Co., Ltd. ordinary annual meeting of shareholders on the 9th September.

## "AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS."

It is said that no two men are exactly alike, but some bear a striking resemblance to lead occasionally to awkward situations. South Africa gives an instance in point. No Natakian, or for that matter old Transvaal or Matabeleland, but knows Mr. Robert Noble Acutt. This gentleman and the Editor of *Punch* are very much alike. Sir Frank Burnard was expected at a certain function in London the other day, and it happened that Mr. Acutt was present also. The latter arrived first, and in promenade among the company he became embarrassed by people whom he never saw before smiling and bowing and nodding confidentially. The South African, not wishing to appear rude, returned the nods. But matters went too far when an elderly lady rushed up to him and almost felled him in her capacious arms, with the remark: "How do you do, Sir Frank? Delighted to see you. Let me congratulate you very warmly on the honour." The mystery was solved by Mr. Acutt, who begged to assure the lady that her transports were misplaced. The question now was, our contemporary goes on to say, what was Mr. Acutt to do? Was he to leave the assembly, or continue to accept the nods intended for the general man of *Punch*? He was quickly relieved. He saw the real Sir Frank Burnard coming in his direction, and resolved to ask his advice, though he had never had the pleasure of meeting him before. He walked up to him and said: "Sir Frank Burnard, I believe." The distinguished author and journalist started and said in an affected supple tone, "Yes." "You'll excuse me, Sir Frank, but the fact is I want your advice, if you will kindly give it to a stranger. Ever since I came into this affair I have been taken for you, and—" "I don't wonder," interrupted Sir Frank; "I thought you very much myself." This was too much for Mr. Acutt. There were explosions of mutual merriment, and matters remain as they were, except that Sir Frank and Mr. Acutt are now personally acquainted with each other.

## BRITISH STEAMERS FOR BANGKOK.

I hear of a new fleet of steamers about to trade with Bangkok under the British flag, says the London correspondent of the *Siam Observer*. They will be in by Messrs. Stewart and Hartness, of Hull, old China Mutual agents, who will be likely to put their past experience to good use. The first vessel of the fleet has just been finished at Selby, on the Yorkshire Ouse. She is only 590 tons, but is fitted almost like a gentleman's yacht, painted white with gold lines, and everything carried out on the same scale. Another vessel of similar character is being built at the same yard, while others of greater displacement are to follow. They will, however, be built somewhere else, as these are the largest steamers that can be floated down the Ouse. The plan was to leave for Bangkok on Wednesday in charge of Captain Edmund Parker, a late Libby officer, who is sure to win golden opinions for himself and good business for his company. As each of the other vessels of the fleet is completed he will come home to take her out, leaving his first officer in charge when he next comes home. He will thus personally introduce each vessel to the run and eventually be the commodore of the fleet, which is at present intended to comprise six steamers. He expects to spend about 40 days on the run and so should arrive in Bangkok a week or so after this. I believe arrangements have already been made for a subsidy from the Siam Government to carry mails.

## THE PEKING SYNDICATE.

The Times published last month a communication from a correspondent to show that the Peking Syndicate does not come within the scope of the condemnation by its Shanghai correspondent in his letters on the Battle of the Concessions. The article states:

The Peking Syndicate, from the moment it was established on its present footing, may be said to have displayed as much activity as has been possible in very various circumstances. It is interesting to recall the fact that the prospectus of the syndicate was issued on March 6, 1900, and that on the 28th of the same month the syndicate despatched a mining and engineering staff to China—a fairly prompt proceeding on the part of a newly-formed combination.

The syndicate's mining and civil engineering staff, consisting of Mr. G. Jamieson, C.M.G., formerly Consul-General and Commercial Attaché in Shanghai, proceeded to China to watch the course of events on the spot. It was not, however, until the early part of this year that Mr. Jamieson was able to report that he could with safety be returned. On receipt of this communication the syndicate took steps to recommence operations without delay. It was the better able to do so as it had previously entered into a comprehensive contract for railway construction and equipment with Messrs. S. Pearson and Son (Limited), the well-known contractors for the Dover Harbour works. In March a staff, consisting of eight railway engineers, one chief mining engineer with two assistants, and a doctor, left for China, and they are now at work on the syndicate's concessions. The mining engineers are determining the sites of the collieries in the great Chinghai coalfields in North China, while the railway men are actively engaged on the short railway of 80 miles connecting the Chinghai coalfields with the Wei river at Taku. From a cable dated July 7 the syndicate learnt that 40 miles of survey, including staking-out, &c., had been completed, and that the estimated cost of the railway was £1,000,000. The railway labour is plentiful, and the natives eager for employment. In a very recent letter from Tientsin, Messrs. Pearson's engineer writes:—

"There is nothing to prevent this being the smartest job ever yet executed in China. That even this minor line of railway, which is but one of several projects in contemplation, is no inconsiderable undertaking may be gathered from the fact that the estimated cost of construction amounts, in a single period of four months, to £1,000,000. In a word, no effort is being spared by the Peking Syndicate to display an activity which shall not only conduce to its own success, but be creditable to British commercial enterprise, and compare favourably with the progress made by foreign competitors who work under much more advantageous conditions as regards Government support."

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

## NEWS VIA CAYMAN.

## AFTER THE CORONATION.

## THE KING'S HEALTH.

The *British Medical Journal* is authorised to deny that a second operation on His Majesty the King was contemplated. His Majesty is in better health than he has been for a long time.

## INDIAN LETTER TO THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor sends to the Press a letter signed by eleven representatives and guests from India, expressing gratitude, as loyal subjects of the British Throne, for the generous hospitality and unvarying kindness experienced every where they had visited. "Our regard and affection," says the letter, "for the great British people becomes deeper the more we come in contact."

## THE CORONATION ACCIDENT.

By the command of the King, General Trotter yesterday presented Coronation medals to the two injured Indians in hospital. A woman who was injured simultaneously is dead.

## RETURN OF TROOPS.

The Indian troops have proceeded to Southampton and have embarked on the *s.s. Hardinge*, and after witnessing the Naval Review, will sail for Bombay.

The East African troops have sailed to Rotterdam to join the *s.s. Mark Graf* for Zanzibar. General Cooke is bidding them farewell, complimented them on their exemplary conduct.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## OUR CENTRAL AND EAST AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Orders in Council have been gazetted, providing for the administration of the East Africa, Uganda, and Central Africa Protectorates, and establishing a joint Court of Appeal, consisting of all the Judges of the protectorates, in His Majesty's Court at Zanzibar.

## PARLIAMENTARY.

Sir W. Walpole has been re-elected Member of Parliament for Tiverton. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has been re-elected unopposed.

## DEATH OF A MOOR SHEIKH.

Letters received at Tripoli announce the death of Sheikh Senowasi at Kanem.

## MR. KRUGER.

A pro-Boer news agency in Paris states that Mr. Kruger refuses to recognise the peace made, and will not take the oath of allegiance, or ask for permission to return to South Africa.

## THE FINAL TEST MATCH.

The weather was overcast and threatening at the Oval to-day, when play was resumed on the third day of the test match. There was an attendance of fully thirty thousand people. The wicket was decidedly doubtful after rain. Armstrong, who was not out on Tuesday night with 21 runs, went to the wickets, accompanied by 21 runs. Without any addition to the score, however, Lockwood, who bowled Armstrong, Trumble was the last man in, and he hit up 9 runs before he fell. Lockwood was a stand camera, which a quartermaster was told to look after. One morning he came and reported, "Please, sir, I have hung your gadget

had the best bowling figures. His five wickets were obtained at a cost of 8 runs each.

With 263 to make to win, England commenced her second innings with Mr. MacLaren and Tyldesley. The start was sensational. Mr. MacLaren played on to Saunders, when he had scored a couple only, and Tyldesley fell a victim to the same bowler, who clau bowled him before he had broken his "duck." But disaster did not stay here. Mr. Falarit, who had followed in after scoring 6 runs, was also clean bowled by Saunders, while Hayward after making 7 runs, was snatched up behind the wickets by Kelly, still off Saunders's bowling.

Brand after he had scored a couple, was similarly out off Trumble's bowling. Mr. Stanley Jackson and Jessop now came to the aid of an invaluable stand was made. Mr. Jessop from the first began hitting with his accustomed vigour, and with Mr. Jackson after him, they were a powerful force.

As regards European languages, the civil branches and the names provide the greater number of interpreters, and for them no motto is practically useless. It is not used in official correspondence (at least not to a greater extent than it is used in the ordinary literature of the country), and they could hardly be called upon to take charge of a vessel, whilst for the ordinary work of interpreting it would be about as useful as ancient Greek.

Only a qualified interpreter is paid extra pay, and then only when appointed in that capacity. In languages commonly spoken on the station is allowed, and should a qualified officer be appointed as interpreter he would receive his daily rate of pay of 2s. 6d. or 1s. 6d., according to whether he was first or second-class interpreter, and nowadays he is expected to give instruction to the midshipman in the language. Teaching outside the service is recognised as a specialty requiring a gift, and it by no means follows that a person having knowledge can impart it to others; in any case there is no particular pleasure in attempting to teach young officers who have no wish to learn.

I say no wish, because I hold that anyone who has the aptitude for languages and the desire to learn, and an ear for sound, can teach himself a foreign language, and his pronunciation will not be greatly at fault if he reads poetry, especially if he reads it to himself. Any error would be quickly remedied by a few conversations. If not appointed specially, a qualified officer only receives extra pay when actually employed interpreting, which is perhaps one day in a commission. Other officers receive nothing, no matter how much they interpret, and consequently they usually forget their knowledge at the critical moment. This is only human nature, there being a well known idea that one should give nothing for nothing, and very little for sixpence.

I know of one case where an officer wished to have three months on the Continent so as to qualify as a first-class interpreter. He had a fluent knowledge of the language, but did not feel competent to qualify for first class. He faced the examiners for the test, and was granted a second class certificate, thus being debarré from attempting the first class qualification at that time. Subsequently, on being appointed as interpreter, he only received 1s. 6d. instead of 2s. 6d. per diem.

There was a time when the Admiralty were able to get as many interpreters as they required in Oriental languages. When I joined my first ship I found two lieutenants qualified in Swahili, and one in Hindustani. In the gun-room four officers were qualified, viz. two in Hindustani, one in Hindustani and Swahili, and one in Hindustani and Persian. The explanation of this is simple. There was a Munich allowance given to the officers of the Munchi being a small one, with half the allowance in case of success, a business-like arrangement of payment by results. After qualification there was a constant allowance while on the station of 50 rupees (£4 3s. 4d.) per month for Hindustani, and double that sum for Swahili, Persian, and I think, even more for Arabic. It was currently reported that Hindustani could be learned in six weeks (the examination was for a lower standard than I believe exists nowadays), and six months for Swahili. Persian and Arabic were considered more difficult.

Aden was the place preferred for the examination, as it was conducted by qualified military officers, and meant a good lunch at the camp, plenty of champagne, and not too much examination and there were few failures. Among the failures was an old bore. The test-book chosen for Hindustani was the "Bachcha" and the candidate was required to read the printed character and translate. The boatman had thought more of the lunch and champagne, and when it came to the B-g-h-beh he had to confess that he knew nothing of "no lag-or-beh," and consequently failed. Perhaps the Admiralty had some inkling of what was going on, for they soon stopped this excessive zeal for the requirement of Oriental languages.

Still, the use with which Oriental interpreters were obtained points a moral, for if interpreters were really desired they could be obtained; the whole secret lies in pounds, shillings, and pence. A qualified interpreter should receive a small allowance, whether employed or not, and when appointed—and appointments should be more liberally granted—he should receive his full allowance, as at present. Further, he should be paid a bonus on qualifying, as something towards the cost of instruction. Every officer on joining the service should speak at least one European language. There is no reason why English boys should not learn languages. The fault lies in the teaching, and in our insular idea that all "Froggies" (generic term for foreigners, when the word "gigger" is not used) are born for our amusement. At my examination for the Civil Service Commission I was given a child's book to read, printed in large type, so that my childish eyes might discriminate between the letters. It was an insult to my seven years' instruction in French, some four of which were by an eminent member of the Académie Française, and yet from defective teaching it was fully equal to my capacity at the time—*Naval and Military Record*.

## NAVAL OFFICERS AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

[BY A NAVAL OFFICER.]

During the recent visit of the men-of-war of many nationalities to Spithead, and the appointment of officers to look after them, "comsats" were made on the want of knowledge of foreign languages amongst British naval officers. The *Hamshire Telegraph* remarked: "As there is extra pay for qualifying as interpreter, it seems only reasonable to suppose that officers having a knowledge of European languages would send in their names." It would certainly seem reasonable, if the way in which interpreters are employed could likewise be regarded as reasonable, but this is hardly the case, and consequently many officers who, like myself, can converse with ease in one, two, or more European languages, are deterred from qualifying as interpreters.

In the first place the Regulations provide that an officer desirous of qualifying for interpreter may, on passing a test examination, proceed to the country chosen for three months, and on qualifying in the language he will be granted full pay for the time he has been away. This regulation has been in force for some years now, but very few officers have qualified for interpreter in European languages during that period. For I understand that the three months study leave is much less often granted than it is asked for, owing to the difficulty of sparing officers from their ordinary duties.

When granted, this three months is given practically to allow the officer to pick up the maritime idiom. Now, if one considers the case, it is only executive officers who are sent abroad thoroughly with the maritime idiom of the foreign country, and who would, if qualified in the foreign idiom, be able to take charge of a foreign vessel in an emergency. This, however, is a contingency so little likely to arise that its consideration may be almost discarded.

I remember a military officer once taking passage in a man-of-war. Amongst his baggage was a stand camera, which a quartermaster was told to look after. One morning he came and reported, "Please, sir, I have hung your gadget

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

## AUSLAND.

## First Innings.

Player	Runs	Wickets
Lockwood	23	6
Rhodes	17	3
Hirst	17	3
Brand	17	3
Jackson	17	3
Jessop	17	3
Trumble	17	3
MacLaren	17	3
Saunders	17	3
Tyldesley	17	3
Stanley	17	3
Brand	17	3
Lockwood	17	3
Trumble	17	3
MacLaren	17	3
Saunders	17	3
Tyldesley	17	3
Stanley	17	3
Brand	17	3
Lockwood	17	3
Trumble	17	3
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Lockwood	17	3
Trumble	17	3
MacLaren	17	3
Saunders	17	3
Tyldesley	17	3
Stanley	17	3
Brand	17	3
Lockwood	17	3
Trumble	17	3
MacLaren	17	3
Saunders	17	3
Tyldesley	17	3
Stanley	17	3







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Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [203]

**ZETLAND LODGE, NO. 33, E.C.**

**A REGULAR MEETING OF ZETLAND  
LODGE** will be held at the Free-  
masons' Hall, Zetland Street, on MON-  
DAY, the 1st September, at 8.30 for 9 P.M.,  
precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially  
invited to attend.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1902. [2280]

**EXCHANGE OF STAMPS.**

ANYONE sending STAMPS to the  
address below will receive in exchange  
the same number and value from Germany,  
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Hongkong, 28th August, 1902. [2304]

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Boats and Coaches are always ready.

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BEST and CHEAPEST.

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Right opposite Robinson Piano Co.  
Hongkong, 30th November, 1901.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [16]

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1902. [71]

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HONGKONG, 2nd April, 1900. [29]

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [2]

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AGENTS for the above Company, are  
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Current Rates.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [25]

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Current Rates.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. [27]

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Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [28]

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Hongkong, 23rd August, 1902. [2282]

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(Established 1838.)

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at current rates.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [473]

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Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [118]

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Hongkong, 3rd June, 1902. [153]

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1796]

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Cash Security ..... £205,719  
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Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [1427]

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are warranted to cure, in either sex, all acquired or  
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from Mercury. Established upwards of 30  
years. In Boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists  
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the  
World. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MID-  
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with the leading MILLS at PORT  
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THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD.  
have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold  
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Hongkong, 14th November, 1901. [6]

## THE SEVEN SECRETS,

BY  
WILLIAM LE QUEUX

(Author of "Purple and Fine Lines," "Whoso  
Findeth a Wife," "The Court of Honour,"  
"If Sinners Entice Thee," &c., &c.)

## [COPYRIGHT.]

## CHAPTER XII.

I RECEIVED A VISITOR.

The adjourned inquest was resumed on the  
day appointed in the big room at the Star  
and Garter at Kow; and the public, eager as ever  
for sensational details, overflowed through the  
bar and out into the street, until the police were  
compelled to disperse the crowd. The evening  
papers had worked up all kinds of theories, some  
worthy of attention and others ridiculous; hence  
the excitement and interest had become intense.

The extraordinary nature of the wound which  
caused Mr. Courtenay's death was the chief  
element of mystery. Our medical evidence had  
produced a sensation, for we had been agreed  
that to inflict such a wound with any instru-  
ment which could pass through the exterior  
orifice was an absolute impossibility. Sir  
Bernard and myself were still both bewildered.

In the consulting room at Harley Street we  
had discussed it a dozen times, but could arrive  
at no definite conclusion as to how such a ter-  
rible wound could possibly have been caused.

I noticed a change in Sir Bernard. He  
seemed morbid, thoughtful, and somewhat  
despondent. Usually he was a busy, bustling  
man, whose manner with his patients was rather  
frivolous, who, while the majority of my  
own profession, went to the point at once.

There is no profession in which one is compelled  
to exercise so much affected patience and  
courtesy as in the profession of medicine.

Patients will bore you to death with long and  
tedious histories of all their ailments since the  
days when they showed a grudge-percha teeth-  
ring, and to appear impatient is to court a  
reputation for flippancy and want of attention.

Great men may hold up their hands and cry  
"Enough," but small men must sit with  
pencil poised, apparently intensely interested,  
and listen through until the patient has exhausted  
his long-winded recollections of all his ills.

Contrary to his usual custom, Sir Bernard did  
not now return to Harrow each evening, but re-  
mained at Harley Street—dining alone off a  
chop or a steak, and going out afterwards,  
probably to his club.

His change of manner surprised me, I noticed in his distinct gait  
of nervous disorder, and on several afternoons  
he sent round to me at the Hospital, saying that  
he could not see his patients and asking me to  
run back to Harley Street and take his place.

On the evening before the adjourned inquest  
I remarked to him that he did not appear very  
well, and his reply, in a strained, despondent  
voice, was:

"Poor Courtenay has gone. He was my best  
friend."  
Yes, it was as I expected, he was sorrowfully  
over his friend.

When we had re-assembled at the Star and  
Garter, he entered quietly and took a seat beside  
me just before the commencement of the  
proceedings.

The coroner, having read over all the depositions  
taken on the first occasion, asked the  
police if they had any further evidence to offer,  
whereupon the local inspector of the T Division  
answered with a note of mystery:

"We have nothing, sir, which we can make  
public. Active inquiries are still in progress."  
"No further medical evidence?" asked the  
coroner.

I turned towards Sir Bernard inquiringly, and  
as I did so my eye caught a face hidden by a  
black veil, seated among the public at the far  
side of the room. It was Ethelwynn herself—  
come there to watch the proceedings and hear  
with her own ears whether the police had  
obtained traces of the assassin!

Her anxious countenance shone through her  
veil haggard and white; her eyes were fixed  
upon his every word.

"We have no further evidence," replied the  
inspector.

There was a pause. The public who were  
there in search of some solution of the bewilder-  
ing mystery which had been published in every  
paper through the land were disappointed.

They had expected at least to hear some expert  
evidence—which, if not always reliable, is  
always interesting. But there seemed an  
inclination on the part of the police to maintain  
a silence which increased rather than lessened  
the mystery.

"Well, gentlemen," exclaimed Dr. Diplock,  
turning at last to the twelve local tradesmen  
who formed the jury, "you have heard the  
evidence in this curious case, and your duty is  
to decide in what manner the deceased came by  
his death—whether by accidental means or by  
fool play. I think in the circumstances the case  
is a very mysterious one."

The deceased was a gentleman of means who  
was suffering from a malignant disease, and  
that disease must have proved fatal within a  
short time. Now this fact appears to have been  
well-known to himself, to the members of his  
household, and probably to most of his friends.

Nevertheless, he was found dead in circumstances  
which point most strongly to wilful murder.  
If he was actually murdered, the assassin, if he  
was, had some very strong incentive in  
killing him at once, because he might well have  
waited another few months for the fatal  
termination of the disease. That fact, however,  
is not for you to consider, gentlemen. You are  
here for the sole purpose of deciding whether or  
not this case is one of murder. If, in your  
opinion, it is, then it becomes your duty to  
return a verdict to that effect and leave it to  
the police to discover the assassin."

At length on the many questions circumstances  
surrounding the tragedy in, I think, needless  
depositions I have just read are sufficiently  
full and explanatory, especially the evidence of  
Sir Bernard Eytton and of Doctor Boyd, both of  
whom, besides being well known in the profession,  
were personal friends of the deceased.

In considering your verdict I would further beg of  
you not to heed any theories you may have heard  
in the newspapers, but to judge the matter from  
a fair and impartial standpoint, and give your  
verdict as you honestly believe the truth to be.

The dead silence which had prevailed during  
the coroner's address was at once broken by the  
uneasy moving of the crowd. I glanced across  
at Ethelwynn, and saw her sitting immovable,  
breathless, statuesque.

She watched the foreman of the jury whispering  
to two or three of his colleagues in the  
immediate vicinity. The twelve tradesmen  
consulted together in an undertone while the  
reporters at the table conversed audibly. They,  
too, were disappointed at being unable to obtain  
any sensational "copy."

"If you wish to retire in order to consider  
your verdict, gentlemen, you are quite at liberty  
to do so," remarked the coroner.

"That is unnecessary," replied the foreman.  
"We are agreed unanimously."

"Upon what?"

"Our verdict is that the deceased was wilfully  
murdered by some person or persons unknown."

"Very well, gentlemen. Of course in my  
position I am not permitted to give you advice,  
but I think that you could have arrived at  
no other verdict. The police will use every  
means to discover the identity of the  
assassin."

I glanced at Ethelwynn, and at that instant  
she turned her head and her eyes met mine.  
She started quickly, her face blanched to the  
lips, then she rose unsteadily, and with the crowd  
went slowly out.

"Amber Jerome, who had been seated at the  
opposite side of the room, got up and rushed  
away; therefore I had no chance to get a word  
with him. He had glanced at me significantly,  
and I knew well what passed through his mind.  
Like myself, he was thinking of that strange  
letter we had found among the dead man's  
effects and had agreed to destroy."

About nine o'clock that same night, I had  
emerged from Sir Bernard's and was strolling  
slowly round to my rooms when my friend's  
cheery voice sounded behind me. He was on his  
way round to have a smoke with me as usual, he  
explained. So we entered together, and after I  
had turned up the light and brought out the  
drinks he flung himself into his habitual chair  
and stretching himself wearily said—

"The affair becomes more mysterious hourly."  
"How?" I inquired quickly.

"I've been down to Kew this afternoon," was  
his rather ambiguous response. "I had to go to  
my office directly after the inquest, but I re-  
turned at once."

"And what have you discovered? Anything  
fresh?"

"Yes," he responded slowly. "A fresh fact  
or two—facts that still increase the mystery."  
"What are they? Tell me," I urged.

"No, Ralph, old chap. When I am certain  
of their importance I'll explain them to you.  
At present I desire to pursue my own methods  
until I arrive at a clear conclusion."

This declaration to tell me the truth was  
amusing. He had always been quite frank and  
open, explaining all his theories, and showing  
to me many points in the circumstantial  
evidence. Yet suddenly, as it seemed to me, he  
had become filled with a strange mistrust.

Why, I could not conceive.

"But surely you can tell me the nature of  
your discovery?" I said. "There need be  
no secrets between us in this affair."

"No, Ralph. But I'm superstitious enough  
to believe that ill-luck follows a premature  
exposure of one's plans," he said.

His excuse was a lame one—a very lame one.  
I smiled—in order to show him that I read  
through the transparent attempt to mislead me.

"I might have refused to show you that  
letter of Ethelwynn's," I protested. "Yet our  
interests being mutual I handed it to you."

"And it is well that you did."

"Why?"

"Because knowledge of it has changed the  
whole course of my inquiries."

"Changed them from one direction to an-  
other?" He nodded.

"And you are now prosecuting them in the  
direction of Ethelwynn?"

"No," he answered. "Not exactly."

I looked at his face and saw upon it an ex-  
pression of profound mystery. His  
dark well-marked countenance was a complex  
one, always, but at that moment I was utterly  
unable to discern whether he spoke the truth or  
only wished to mislead my suspicion into a  
different channel. That he was the acme of  
shrewdness, that his powers of deduction were  
extraordinary, and that his patience in unravelling  
a secret was almost beyond comprehension I  
knew well. Even those great trackers of  
criminals, Shaw and Maddox, of New Scotland  
Yard, held him in respect, and admired his acute  
intelligence and marvellous power of perception.

Yet his attempt to evade a question which  
so closely concerned my own peace of mind and  
future happiness tried my patience. If he had  
really discovered some fresh fact I considered  
it but right that I should be acquainted with them.

"Has your opinion changed as to the  
identity of the person who committed the  
crime?" I asked him, rather abruptly.

"Not in the least," he responded, slowly  
lighting his foil pipe. "How can it, in the  
face of the letter we burnt?"

"Then you think that jealousy was the cause  
of the tragedy?" That was  
"No, not jealousy," he interrupted, speaking  
quite calmly. "The facts I have discovered  
go to show that the motive was not jealousy."

"Hated, then?"

"No, not hated."

"Then what?"

"That's just where I fail to form a theory."  
he answered, after a brief silence, during which  
he watched the blue smoke curl upward to the  
sombre ceiling of my room. "In a few days I  
hope to discover the motive."

"You will let me assist you?" I urged eagerly.  
"I am at your disposal at any hour."

"No," he answered, decisively. "You are  
prejudiced, Ralph. You unfortunately still  
love that woman."

A sigh escaped me. What he said was also,  
too true. I had adored her through those  
happy months prior to the tragedy. She had  
come into my lonely bachelor life as the one  
ray of sunlight that gave me hope and hap-  
piness, and I had lived for her alone. Because  
of her I had tried to rise in the world, and  
had laboured hard so that in a little while  
I might be in a position to marry and buy that  
quiet country practice that was my ideal exist-  
ence. And even now, with my ideal broken by  
the knowledge of her previous engagement to  
the man now dead, I confess that I nevertheless  
still entertained a strong affection for her. Her  
memory of a past love is often more sweet than  
the love itself—and to men it is so very often  
fatal.

I had known to pour out some whisky for my  
companion when of a sudden my man opened  
the door and announced—

"There's a lady to see you, sir."

"A lady?" we both exclaimed with one voice.  
"Yes, sir," and he handed me a card.

I glanced at it. My visitor was the very last  
person I desired to meet at that moment, for  
she was none other than Ethelwynn herself.

"I'll go, sir," Jerome cried, springing  
to his feet and draining his glass at a single  
draught. "She mustn't meet me here. Good-  
bye till to-morrow. Remember, betray no sign  
to her that you know the truth. It's certainly  
a curious affair, as it now stands; but depend  
upon it that there's more complication and  
mystery in it than we have yet discovered."  
(To be continued.)

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## THE WEATHER

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL  
REGISTER, 23th AUGUST 1954

W. E. B. DUBOIS

STATION.	Hour.	Barom. at sea level on day.	Temp. at place.	Humidity.	Direction of wind.	Weather.
Vladivostok	2 p.	—	—	—	—	—
Numuro	"	22.83	—	—	—	—
Maodate	"	22.82	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	"	22.82	—	—	—	—
Kobe	"	22.87	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	"	22.87	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	"	22.87	—	—	—	—

Oshima	"	23.67	"	"	SE	2	-
Nabe	"	23.80	"	"	SE	4	-
Nabe	"	24.77	"	"	E	-	-
Jonagakiyama	"	20.74	"	"	E	U	-
Tanoku	1 p.	20.71	"	"	NE	0	-
Tanoku	"	23.88	"	"	SW	4	-
Tanaka	"	24.67	"	"	W	4	-
Kosada	"	24.72	"	"	N	2	-
Souda	"	24.67	"	"	N	5	-

Sharp Paul	22.73	84	70	E	3	b
Amoy	23.02	90	03	EP	3	c
Wintow	23.74	89		K9	3	b
Canton	24.08	94	58		0	b
Hongkong	20.71	83	83	S	2	b
Vin's Peak	—	—	—	RNE	3	
Wap Moon	23.60	—	—	RNE	3	
Shing	24.70	84		RN	1	

Haiphong .....	"	20.60	9	02	S	12	1	
Manila .....	30 p.				SW	22	1	
Bacolor .....	"				SW	22	1	
Manila .....	"	20.77	83		NE	12	1	
Cebu .....	"	20.70	83		S	12	1	
C. S. Janice .....	1 p.							

Yaidivostok	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	84	29.37	—	—	S	6	8
Hinkinto	"	29.34	—	—	W	—	—
Tokuy	"	29.32	—	—	HW	2	—
Kooti	"	29.33	—	—	SW	—	—
Nagaaki	"	29.79	—	—	S	4	6
Kagoshima	"	29.73	—	—	S	—	—
Osuna	"	29.81	—	—	S	4	—

Naha		20.74		94		
Ishigaki-jima		20.96		8	2	
Ishoku	Ga			8	0	
Taiichu						
Tanaka	"					
Koshimi	"					
Pasadoros						
Guzufud	Ga	25.82	82	61	2	cv
Chuzai						

[illegible]

Manila	98	29.72	79	82	new	3	0
Malate	98	—	—	—	new	3	0
Bacolod	—	—	—	—	—	2	0
Davao	—	29.83	80	—	—	3	0
Cebu	—	29.81	57	—	—	0	0
C. S. Jamaica	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

On the 23rd at 11.55 A. A typhoon has probably formed in

the low pressures trough to the North the Beilung Channel, Barometer falling in Luzon and S. China. Wind probably freshening from NE in the For. and China Channel. Another depression has passed from the Mindanao into the S. part of the Sea of Japan. Forecast - Moderate N winds, fair. Formosa observation not yet received. Telegraphic communication between the Observatory and Hongkong is interrupted.

Messrs. FALCONER & CO.'s Engineers, 29th Aug.

Barometer 9 a.m.	30.72	Therm. 9 a.m. (Wet bulb)	80
Barometer 1 p.m.	29.66	Therm. 1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Barometer 4 p.m.	29.82	Therm. 4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	80
Thermom. 9 a.m.	85	Therm. Maximum	88
Thermom. 1 p.m.	88	Therm. Minimum	over
Thermom. 4 p.m.	87	night	83

	Previous day & n.	On date 10-10-11.	On date 20-6-11.
Barometer	29.71	29.73	29.81
Temperature	85	88	79
Humidity	81	76	80
Direction of wind	E	W	-
Force	1	1	0
Weather	b	b	c
Rain	—	0	—

Highest open air temperature on the 28th ..... 85  
Lowest open air temperature on the 28th ..... 75  
Hongkong Observatory, 29th August.

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**HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.**  
From 30th August to the 6th September.

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HIGH WATER.	LOW WATER.
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Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hongkong		Hongkong	
		Mean Time.	Height.	Mean Time.	Height.
Sat.	31	m 8 11	ft. 6	m 8 31	ft. 0
Sun.	31	m 7 56	ft. 0	m 9 27	ft. 4
		m 8 46	ft. 3	m 10 35	ft. 0

Tues.	2	m	0.17	a	3.1	h	4.33	a	-1.0	0
			0.51	a	3.5	m	5.8	a	0.7	
Wed.	3	m	0.45	a	3.4	m	5.17	a	0.9	
			0.37	a	3.5	m	2.53	a	0.0	
Thurs.	4	m	1.13	a	3.0	m	5.81	a	-0.0	
			1.01	a	4.8	m	3.35	a	0.1	
Fri.	5	m	1.08	a	3.7	m	4.14	a	-1.5	
Sat.	6	m	1.1	o	4.5	m	6.78	a	0.0	
Sun.	7	m	1.1	a	4.0	m	4.67	a	0.1	

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